UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/484
S/21721
7 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the texts, in English and French, of the Declaration on the Crisis in the Gulf, the Declaration on EC-Arab Relations and the Declaration on Foreign Citizens in Iraq and Kuwait (annexes I-III) issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of European Political Co-operation, held at Rome on 7 September 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX I

DECLARATION ON THE CRISIS IN THE GULF

The European Community and its member States reaffirm their full support for the implementation in all aspects of the Resolutions of the Security Council relating to the crisis in the Gulf and their determination to be active in ensuring that they are respected. The European Community and its member States are convinced that a complete implementation of the embargo decided by the Security Council with regard to Iraq is the essential condition for bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis. They are fully implementing the embargo and call on all members of the international community to do likewise.

The Community and its member States are conscious of the grave burden which the present crisis imposes on the economy of many countries. They are therefore determined to contribute to the effort being made by such countries to address the situation and faithfully implement the embargo.

Countries most immediately affected by the implementation of the embargo, and notably Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, have applied for assistance to offset those short-term effects. The Community and its member States have taken a decision on the principle of extending such short-term financial assistance to these three countries. This assistance will take place in the framework of concerted action with other industrialised countries as well as with the countries of the region. The General Affairs Council will take appropriate decisions at its forthcoming meeting on the basis of Commission proposals and the results of consultations with third countries.

In this situation, it is essential that international cooperation is intensified and that the international institutions (IMF, World Bank, GATT and other bodies like the Paris Club) play their full role. The newly created EBRD should also contribute to the solution of the difficulties for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It is of crucial importance that all efforts are made to prevent the affected economies turning in on themselves.

In addition to the humanitarian aid already provided, a major effort is necessary to assist in the repatriation of refugees from Iraq and Kuwait. The Community is ready to commit a substantial amount from its own budgetary resources for additional humanitarian aid. Member States will contribute to the joint effort, notably by providing transportation facilities.

The Community and its member States reiterate their readiness to continue the political dialogue and to strive for an early opening and a rapid conclusion of the trade agreement negotiations with the GCC countries.

/...

The Community will speed up work already under way concerning the intensification of the Community's Mediterranean policy.

The European Community and its member States are moreover resolved to contribute to the bringing into being of a policy of regional cooperation aimed at influencing, in a constructive way, the solution of structural problems which afflict the Mediterranean area and the Middle East under the aspects of stability and of economic and social well-being. The forthcoming Palma meeting in the context of CSCE will be an important occasion to contribute to the much needed longer-term reflection on these problems.

ANNEX II

DECLARATION ON EC-ARAB RELATIONS

At a time when the brutal aggression and annexation by Iraq of another Arab country affects the entire international community, and in particular the states of the Near and Middle East, the European Community and its member States reaffirm their determination to consolidate and reinforce the historic ties of friendship which bind them to the whole of the Arab world. They are ready to continue to contribute to the establishment in the region of a situation of peace, stability and cooperation, which is the only way to promote the economic and social well-being of all the people of the area.

To this end, they remain committed to the development of the Euro-Arab dialogue which was opportunely relaunched at the Ministerial Meeting last December in Paris. The Presidency will make in the coming days the appropriate contacts with the Arab side with a view to the early convening of a meeting at ministerial level.

The Community and its member States believe that high priority must be given to a solution of the crisis created by the Iraqi aggression of Kuwait, with the full and unconditional implementation of the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. It is a further injustice to the Arab people that Iraq's aggression against Kuwait has delayed the search for progress towards a solution to other problems of the region, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian problem and the situation in Lebanon. They reaffirm their long-standing commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting solution of the problems of the region, in conformity with the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and the principles set out by the Community.

ANNEX III

DECLARATION ON FOREIGN CITIZENS IN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The European Community and its member States reaffirm their utter condemnation of the measures taken by the Iraqi authorities against foreign citizens in Iraq and Kuwait and against embassies in Kuwait. They insist on full respect of the right to freedom of movement of foreign citizens in those countries. They regard these measures as totally unacceptable and contrary to international law and will continue to react to them with complete solidarity.

The Community and its member States deplore the fact that despite the efforts made by the Secretary General of the United Nations through his emissaries and in person in the recent discussions in Amman, the Iraqi authorities have not complied with Resolution 664, in which the Security Council requires Iraq to permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of the nationals of third countries. They express the urgent wish that the General Secretary of the UN could pursue its efforts and extend them to the situation of the diplomatic and consular representations in Kuwait by sending a mission in order to establish contact with them.

The Community and its member States look for the early resumption of discussions between the Iraqi authorities and the ICRC and urge them to co-operate fully with the ICRC's efforts to establish forms of protection and assistance for foreign citizens held in Iraq and Kuwait.

They reiterate that the Iraqi authorities are obliged to allow all foreign citizens and not only women and children, held against their will, to leave. The Community and its member States remain determined to do what is necessary to ensure their protection. They hold the Iraqi authorities fully responsible, in accordance with international law - including in their individual capacities - for the safety of foreign citizens.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/485
S/21722
7 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING
OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS
BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Japan dated 29 August 1990 (A/45/467-S/21673), informing you, inter alia, of the decision of the Government of Japan to provide emergency aid totalling 10 million United States dollars as a fund for evacuee relief activities in Jordan, I have the honour to inform you that the Japanese Government, in response to a request from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has decided, on 7 September 1990, to extend additional emergency aid of 12 million dollars for a plan of action to enable Asian evacuees in Jordan and other countries to return to their home countries.

An outline of this decision is attached for your reference.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Katsumi SEZAKI
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Emergency aid for evacuees in Jordan
and other countries in the region

(Outline)

On 7 September, in response to a request from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for aid totalling $US 23,460,000 for a plan of action to enable the Asian evacuees in Jordan and other countries to return to their home countries, the Government of Japan decided to extend additional emergency aid of $12 million, 51 per cent of the requested amount, to IOM through the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO). Japan is extending this aid from the standpoint of discharging its obligation as an Asian nation by positively assisting Asian countries, as well as from a humanitarian standpoint, in view of the serious situation confronting Asian evacuees, including Bangladeshis, Filipinos, Pakistanis and Sri Lankans, who have crossed into Jordan but cannot return to their own countries.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21723
7 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 4 September 1990 addressed to you, containing the initiative of the Libyan leader, Muammar Qaddafi, to address and solve the problem of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, the Kuwaiti Government wishes to register its comments on that initiative from two perspectives:

1. With respect to form

The Libyan initiative runs counter to article 5 of the recent resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, which states clearly that any Arab initiative must be channelled through the League of Arab States. It therefore provides for abstention from any action in that context which might in any way lead to the dissipation of efforts to persuade the Iraqi aggressor régime to abide by the will of the international community. With respect to form, therefore, this initiative runs counter to the aforementioned resolution of the Council of the League of Arab States.

2. With respect to substance

Certain aspects of this initiative are evidently incompatible with the will of the international community, which condemned the Iraqi aggression against the independent State of Kuwait, a Member of the United Nations. In this connection, the Security Council has adopted clear and explicit resolutions condemning the Iraqi aggression and calling for the unreserved and unconditional withdrawal of the party responsible for that aggression from all Kuwaiti territory, as well as for the restoration of legitimacy in the form of His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait, and his Government, headed by His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah.

Some clauses of the initiative also include what might be interpreted as a reward for the aggressor Iraqi régime, by giving it possession of the Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan and the Rutqah oilfield in the north of Kuwait.

We therefore consider this initiative to be inconsistent and incompatible with those Security Council resolutions which clearly and explicitly emphasize condemnation of the Iraqi aggression, call upon the Iraqi régime to comply with the will of the international community and withdraw its forces from Kuwait to the positions in which they were located before 2 August 1990 and provide for the return of the legitimate Government in order that it may resume its normal functions.

We firmly believe you share our view that the Gulf crisis arising as a result of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait can be solved only by the full and complete implementation of the pertinent Security Council resolutions. There can therefore be no question of accepting or discussing any initiatives which lie, whether partially or entirely, outside this fr mework.

(Signed) Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber AL-SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21724
7 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to inform you that the deliberations of the Council of Ministers in Senegal on 4 September 1990 marking the resumption of the Government's activities concluded with the issue of a communiqué based largely on an important statement by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, concerning the current crisis in the Gulf.

In view of the very special interest of the statement, I am enclosing the text of it so that it may be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO

Annex

Statement by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, in the Council of Ministers on Tuesday, 4 September 1990, concerning the crisis in the Gulf

Because of its gravity, the crisis in the Gulf poses a challenge to all peace-loving countries, especially those which, like Senegal, have always maintained friendly relations with the countries directly concerned. In Senegal's view, the cause of the crisis is Iraq's aggression against the State of Kuwait. Accordingly, Senegal condemned the aggression from the very outset and called for the withdrawal of Iraq's troops and the restoration of the legitimate Government of Kuwait under the authority of the Amir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah. Senegal therefore rejects as null and void the decision by Iraq to annex Kuwait. This position reflects Senegal's faithfulness to the principles of international law, in particular the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes. For this reason, while Senegal advocates the search for a peaceful settlement of the crisis within the framework of the United Nations, all of whose resolutions and initiatives it supports, it recognizes the right of every State of the Gulf region to take such steps as it deems necessary for the protection of its security. In addition, I have, through my principal private secretary, conveyed to the King of Saudi Arabia and to the Amir of Kuwait messages expressing my solidarity and that of the Senegalese people and my support for the initiatives taken to restore peace in the region.

In this same spirit, Senegal plans to dispatch a military contingent to Saudi Arabia, subject to the agreement of that country's Government.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21725
7 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BURKINA FASO TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, on instructions from his Government and with reference to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), adopted on 6 August 1990, to inform him that the Government of Burkina Faso fully endorses that resolution and has taken appropriate measures to ensure its thorough implementation.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21726
7 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour, in response to your note No. SCPC/7/90 (1-2) of 27 August 1990, to transmit herewith letter No. DGSPI-DAM 01804, dated 4 September 1990, concerning the implementation by the Government of Venezuela of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 4 September 1990 from the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your note No. SCPC/7/90 (1-2) of 27 August 1990, transmitted together with Security Council resolution 661 (1990), whereby economic sanctions are adopted as a consequence of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

With respect to paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of the aforementioned resolution, I wish to inform you that Venezuela will strictly comply with their provisions. To that end, instructions have been issued to the various national authorities to ensure their proper implementation.

The Government of Venezuela also reiterates its condemnation of the invasion and aggression carried out against Kuwait and endorses and welcomes the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

(Signed) Adolfo Raúl TAYLHARDAT
Director-General

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/486
S/21727
7 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the Declaration on Lebanon issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community at the Meeting of European Political Co-operation, held at Rome on 5 and 6 September 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement on Lebanon issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States welcome the ratification by the Lebanese Parliament on 21 August of the Taif accord. They hope that this historic step will lead rapidly to implementation of all stages of the agreement. They reiterate their firm commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of a Lebanon free of foreign troops, and their belief that the Taif accord provides the only mechanism for achieving this.

The Community and its member States deplore the continuing violence in the South of Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley. They also deeply regret that General Aóun has still not accepted the Taif framework and the authority of President Hrawi and his Government. They urge him to show flexibility and accept the accord now that it has been duly ratified.

At this critical time in the Middle East, the Community and its member States wish to emphasize that the way forward in Lebanon must continue to be through negotiation and not the use of force by any side, causing further pointless bloodshed and destruction. The Community and its member States appeal to all sides as Lebanese patriots to work towards a Government that will achieve real national unity.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21728
9 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter sent by His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, to His Excellency Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America, on the eve of the summit meeting at Helsinki, Finland.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

My country, Kuwait, is going through a critical period in its history, straining under the yoke of oppressive Iraqi occupation which seeks with boundless hatred and savagery to bring down the foundations of a State Member of the United Nations and other international organizations, a State which has furthered the development of civilization through its exemplary relations with the countries of the world.

Today, as you prepare to meet Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, President of the Soviet Union, at Helsinki, Finland, to discuss the grave situation in the Gulf region which results from the brutal occupation of the State of Kuwait by the Iraqi army as of daybreak on 2 August 1990 and from the fact that the occupation authorities obstinately, boastfully and arrogantly refuse to heed the will of the international community as expressed through resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, allow me to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the Kuwaiti people the esteem in which we hold the positions of principle taken by the United States of America, which have been instrumental in mobilizing the international community for the adoption of resolutions by the Security Council on the occupation of Kuwait, resolutions in which the Council condemned Iraq's aggression in the name of international lawfulness and called upon the Iraqi aggressor to withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally from Kuwaiti territory and to allow the legitimate Government of Kuwait to resume its functions.

I appeal to you as the head of a great Power which lives up to its international humanitarian and moral responsibilities in order to safeguard security and establish peace in the world in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which guarantees small States like Kuwait protection and security against being overwhelmed by the forces of evil and aggression, forces which defy the will of the international community and attack peaceful and peace-loving peoples, exposing the world to war and destruction.

The steadfast people of Kuwait and I myself hope that this important meeting will yield a decisive position that will allow right to prevail and turn back injustice and aggression; this can only be done by taking decisive measures that will compel the Iraqi aggressor to implement the resolutions of the Security Council fully, without delay or equivocation. The fact of the matter is that, given the obstinacy and arrogance of the Iraqi aggressor régime, there is no longer any hope of finding a diplomatic solution to the situation in the Gulf.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, on my behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of Kuwait, my thanks and appreciation for the major and responsible role being assumed by the United States of America, under your leadership, in confronting the treacherous Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

I hope whole-heartedly that your historic conference will be crowned with success. I wish you success also.

(Signed) Jaber al-Ahmad AL-SABAH
Emir of the State of Kuwait

16 Safar A.H. 1411
5 September A.D. 1990

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21729
9 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter sent by His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, to His Excellency the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, on the eve of the summit meeting at Helsinki, Finland.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Text of a letter dated 5 September 1990 from the Emir of Kuwait addressed to the President of the USSR

I am concerned, in the historic and critical moments through which my country, Kuwait, is passing, to address you as you are about to embark on a meeting with the United States President, Mr. George Bush, at Helsinki, Finland, to discuss the grave situation prevailing in the Gulf region following the treacherous Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait beginning on 2 August 1990 and the attempt of the tyrannical occupier, malevolently and arrogantly, to destroy the fundamental structure of the State of Kuwait, thereby defying the will of the international community as expressed in the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

As I note with appreciation and pride the positive stand of the Soviet Union in support of the Security Council resolutions concerning the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, I affirm once again that small States such as the State of Kuwait always look to your great State to assume its international human and moral responsibilities for the establishment of security and the spread of peace throughout the world by upholding the Charter of the United Nations and standing firm against the aggressor Iraq, which has flouted the will of the international community as expressed by the resolutions of the Security Council. Accordingly, you share my view that the world would be exposed to disturbances and the scourge of war and destruction if the small, peace-loving peoples were left as a target for the ambitions, tyranny and maltreatment of the forces of evil and oppression that lie outside international legitimacy.

I and the steadfast people of Kuwait, and, indeed, all the peace-loving peoples, expect from your historic meeting a decisive position that will restore right and defeat the forces of injustice and aggression. That can only be by the adoption of effective measures that will compel the aggressor Iraq to respect the international will and implement in full the resolutions of the Security Council without prevarication or delay. I am confident that at that meeting you will arrive at all necessary decisions to protect international legitimacy and compel the aggressor to withdraw its forces, unconditionally and unrestrictedly, from Kuwaiti territory, thus enabling legitimacy to function once again as normal, particularly since there is no longer any opportunity for the success of any diplomatic initiative, in view of the obduracy and arrogance of the aggressor Iraqi régime.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, on my behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of Kuwait, my thanks and appreciation for the major and responsible role being assumed by the Soviet Union, under your leadership, in confronting the treacherous Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

His Excellency
President Mikhail Gorbachev
President of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

I hope whole-heartedly that your historic conference will be crowned with success. I wish you also success.

(Signed) Jaber al-Ahmad AL-SABAH
Emir of the State of Kuwait

5 September 1990

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21730
9 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have received information today from Kuwait that the Iraqi occupation forces are savagely intensifying their inhumane practices against innocent civilians in Kuwait, committing the following violations:

- Killings in the streets, in the presence of the victims' families;
- Summary executions;
- Massive, random arrests;
- Burning and destruction of homes.

In transmitting this distressing information, I call upon you to take whatever measures you deem appropriate to put an end to these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21731
10 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Jadulla Azuz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

Annex

I have the honour to inform you that the letter dated 16 August 1990 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad (S/21539, annex) is lacking in precision and characterized by a failure to adhere to the truth. It is based on an erroneous understanding of the text of article 1 of the Framework Agreement signed by the two countries on 31 August 1989 and on beliefs and concepts that have no justification.

While assuring you at the outset that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is committed to the letter and spirit of the aforesaid Algiers Agreement and to international law and custom as a whole, I should like to inform you of the following:

1. Libya has respected and has scrupulously adhered to the cease-fire agreed upon on 11 September 1987, just as it does not intend, is not considering and is not engaged in any breach of the Agreement and is not contemplating any aggression against Chad. Libya is committed to the initiative with respect to Chad announced on 25 May 1988 by Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September. Our co-operation with a view to reaching a peaceful solution has testified to the fact that this policy is to be trusted. While affirming the foregoing, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya can only be responsible for its own borders with Chad, and it is in no way associated with the intra-Chadian conflict being waged within and outside that country.

2. The situation with respect to the one-year period that the Chadian side, in order to justify its precipitous recourse to the International Court of Justice, claims is soon to expire is not as His Excellency the Chadian Minister for Foreign Affairs seeks to portray it. Article 1 of the Framework Agreement explicitly specifies this year for the achievement of a definitive solution by all available means. The Joint Commission, which is entrusted in accordance with article 5 of the Agreement with working out the necessary arrangements for its implementation and follow-up, continues to operate with a view to reaching agreement on a protocol for the implementation of all its provisions. Despite the fact that the mechanism for reaching a peaceful political solution has been established under article 1 of the Agreement, the two parties have not begun to take action in accordance with the mechanism agreed upon. Consequently, the one-year period must be calculated from the time action begins if article 1 of the Agreement is to be implemented.

The letter of His Excellency the Chadian Minister for Foreign Affairs presents his conceptions, his beliefs and his assumptions concerning Libya's positions in the future. It ignores and even conceals the Chadian position with regard to a major issue clearly set forth in article 3, namely that of the prisoners of war, an issue with which the Chadian Government is dealing in a manner which is contrary to and incompatible with international law and custom.

Jadullah Azuz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee of
the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
and International Co-operation